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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/720,177	11/25/2003	Jun Nakamura	US-110	6388
38108 7590 03/05/2007 CERMAK & KENEALY LLP ACS LLC 515 EAST BRADDOCK ROAD SUITE B ALEXANDRIA, VA 22314			EXAMINER RAMIREZ, DELIA M	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			1652	
SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD OF RESPONSE		MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE	
3 MONTHS		03/05/2007	PAPER	

**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire 6 MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	<b>Application No.</b> 10/720,177	<b>Applicant(s)</b> NAKAMURA ET AL.	
	<b>Examiner</b> Delia M. Ramirez	<b>Art Unit</b> 1652	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

### Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 08 December 2006.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**.                      2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

### Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1,4,5 and 7-19 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) 8-11 is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1,4,5,7 and 12-19 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

### Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 25 November 2003 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All    b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

### Attachment(s)

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)                                | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)                       | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application                       |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other: <u>alignments</u>                         |

**DETAILED ACTION**

***Status of the Application***

Claims 1, 4-5, 7-19 are pending.

Applicant's amendment of claims 1, 4-5, 7, cancellation of claims 2-3, 6, and addition of claims 12-19 as submitted in a communication filed on 12/8/2006 is acknowledged.

As indicated in the Non Final action mailed on 9/12/2006, claims 8-11 were withdrawn from further consideration by the Examiner, 37 CFR 1.142(b), as being drawn to an invention non-elected with traverse in a communication filed on 6/30/2006.

New claims 12-19 are deemed directed to the elected subject matter (i.e., bacterium modified to reduce glutaminase activity) and find support in the specification, pages 8, 12, 13 and 14. Claims 1, 4-5, 7, 12-19 are at issue and are being examined herein.

Rejections and/or objections not reiterated from previous office actions are hereby withdrawn.

***Claim Objections***

1. Claims 1, 5, and 16 are objected to due to the recitation of "DNA which is able to hybridize with the DNA sequence". As known in the art, hybridization occurs among nucleic acid molecules. A nucleotide sequence is a graphical representation of the order in which nucleotides are arranged in a nucleic acid molecule. Therefore, hybridization cannot occur between a DNA and a sequence. It is suggested the term be amended by deleting the term "sequence". Appropriate correction is required.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112, First Paragraph***

2. The text of those sections of Title 35, U.S. Code not included in this action can be found in a prior Office action.

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3. Claims 1, 4-5, 7 remain rejected and new claims 12-19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the written description requirement.

4. This rejection has been discussed at length in the Non Final action mailed on 9/12/2006 and it is applied to new claims 12-19 for the reasons of record and those set forth below.

5. Applicant argues that the claims have been amended (1) to specifically recite how to reduce glutaminase activity, (2) to provide an upper limit of activity, (3) to recite a specific sequence which is being disrupted/mutated or enhanced, and (4) to recite specific hybridization conditions. Applicant submits that one of skill in the art can obtain the claimed bacteria without further description of particular species of glutaminase genes. Thus, the claimed invention is adequately described.

6. Applicant's arguments have been fully considered but are not deemed persuasive to overcome the instant rejection or avoid the rejection of new claims 12-19. The amendments made to the claims are acknowledged. However, the amendments made are not sufficient for one of skill in the art to conclude that the disclosure adequately describes the full scope of the claimed invention. The instant claims encompass a coryneform bacterium modified (a) to reduce glutaminase activity in said bacterium by mutating any region of a glutaminase gene comprising SEQ ID NO: 1 or a structural homolog thereof, and (b) to increase glutamine synthetase activity in said bacterium by (i) increasing the expression of a glutamine synthetase gene comprising SEQ ID NO: 3, or a structural homolog thereof, using any method, or (ii) any modification in the expression regulatory region of a gene comprising SEQ ID NO: 3 or a structural homolog thereof, such that the modifications of (a)-(b) would result in a reduction of glutaminase activity to 0.1/0.01 U/mg protein and/or a ratio of glutamine synthetase activity to glutaminase activity of 2 to 1. Thus, the claims require, for example, unknown modifications in the transcription control region or coding region of the recited gene which would result in a glutaminase having an enzymatic activity of 0.1 or 0.01 U/mg of protein. While the specification discloses that a deletion in the gene of SEQ ID NO: 1 would result in a severe reduction in glutaminase activity, the

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specification is completely silent with regard to the specific mutations in the regulatory region of the gene of SEQ ID NO: 1 which would result in the recited glutaminase activity levels, or the specific mutations in the regulatory/coding region of a structural homolog of the gene of SEQ ID NO: 1 which would reduce glutaminase activity to the required levels. In addition, the specification is completely silent with regard to the modifications required in any coryneform bacterium such that the recited ratio of glutaminase to glutamine synthetase activity can be achieved. Also, while the claims require (1) any modification which would increase the expression of the glutamine synthetase gene of SEQ ID NO: 3, or the structural homolog recited, or (2) any modification in the expression regulatory region of the glutamine synthetase gene of SEQ ID NO: 3, or the structural homolog recited, to increase enzymatic activity, the specification is completely silent with regard to additional methods to increase expression or enzymatic activity beyond using strong heterologous promoters or increasing the copy number of the gene encoding the enzyme. The claims encompass, for example, the addition of compounds (chemicals and proteins) which would induce transcription and mutations in the regulatory region of a gene to increase transcription. However, the specification fails to disclose the structure of any compound which would induce transcription, or the specific structural modifications required in the regulatory region of a gene which would increase expression such that the specific enzymatic levels/ratios recited can be achieved. The specification discloses one single modification to inactivate the glutaminase gene of SEQ ID NO: 1 such that the recited enzymatic activity levels can be achieved, and two modifications to increase the enzymatic activity of the glutamine synthetase gene of SEQ ID NO: 3 (i.e., strong heterologous promoter and increase in copy number). Thus, for the reasons extensively discussed in the Non Final action mailed on 9/12/2006, and those set forth above, one cannot reasonably conclude that the claimed invention is adequately described by the teachings of the specification.

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7. Claims 1, 4-5, 7 remain rejected and new claims 12-19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, because the specification, while being enabling for a *C. glutamicum* cell wherein said cell has been modified to reduce glutaminase activity and to increase glutamine synthetase activity, wherein the reduction in glutaminase activity is due to an inactivating deletion in the *C. glutamicum* glutaminase gene of SEQ ID NO: 1, and the increase in glutaminase activity is due to (i) an increase in the copy number of the *C. glutamicum* glnA gene, or (ii) an increase in expression of the *C. glutamicum* glnA gene by placing said gene under the control of a heterologous promoter, does not reasonably provide enablement for (1) a coryneform bacterium modified (i) to reduce glutaminase activity in said bacterium by mutating any region of a glutaminase gene comprising SEQ ID NO: 1 or a structural homolog thereof, and/or (ii) to increase glutamine synthetase activity in said bacterium by increasing the expression of a glutamine synthetase gene comprising SEQ ID NO: 3, or a structural homolog thereof, or by any modification in the expression regulatory region of a gene comprising SEQ ID NO: 3 or a structural homolog thereof, such that the modifications of (i)-(ii) would result in a reduction of glutaminase activity to 0.1/0.01 U/mg protein and/or a ratio of glutamine synthetase activity to glutaminase activity of 2 to 1, or (2) a genus of DNAs encoding a glutaminase or a glutamine synthetase, wherein said DNAs hybridize under the recited conditions to the polynucleotides of SEQ ID NO: 1 or 3. The specification does not enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and/or use the invention commensurate in scope with these claims.

8. This rejection has been discussed at length in the Non Final action mailed on 9/12/2006 and it is applied to new claims 12-19 for the reasons of record and those set forth below.

9. Applicant argues that the claims have been amended (1) to specifically recite how to reduce glutaminase activity, (2) to provide an upper limit of activity, (3) to recite a specific sequence which is being disrupted/mutated or enhanced, and (4) to recite specific hybridization conditions. Applicant submits that disrupting or mutating a gene on a bacterial chromosome is well known in the art and that

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those species not exemplified in the specification can be easily obtained by the person of ordinary skill in the art. Thus, the claimed invention is fully enabled by the disclosure.

10. Applicant's arguments have been fully considered but are not deemed persuasive to overcome the instant rejection or avoid the rejection of new claims 12-19. The Examiner acknowledges the amendments to the claim. However, the Examiner disagrees with Applicant's contention that the teachings of the specification enable the full scope of the claims. The instant claims encompass a coryneform bacterium modified (a) to reduce glutaminase activity in said bacterium by mutating any region of a glutaminase gene comprising SEQ ID NO: 1 or a structural homolog thereof, and (b) to increase glutamine synthetase activity in said bacterium by (i) increasing the expression of a glutamine synthetase gene comprising SEQ ID NO: 3, or a structural homolog thereof, using any method, or (ii) any modification in the expression regulatory region of a gene comprising SEQ ID NO: 3 or a structural homolog thereof, such that the modifications of (a)-(b) would result in a reduction of glutaminase activity to 0.1/0.01 U/mg protein and/or a ratio of glutamine synthetase activity to glutaminase activity of 2 to 1. As written, the claims require unknown modifications in the transcription control region or coding region of the recited gene which would result in a glutaminase having an enzymatic activity of 0.1 or 0.01 U/mg of protein. While the specification discloses that a deletion in the gene of SEQ ID NO: 1 results in reduction of glutaminase activity, the specification fails to disclose (1) the specific mutations in the regulatory region of the gene of SEQ ID NO: 1 which would result in the recited glutaminase activity levels, (2) the specific mutations in the regulatory/coding region of a structural homolog of the gene of SEQ ID NO: 1 which would reduce glutaminase activity to the required levels, or (3) the modifications required in any coryneform bacterium such that the recited ratio of glutaminase to glutamine synthetase activity can be achieved. Also, the claims require (1) any modification which would increase the expression of the glutamine synthetase gene of SEQ ID NO: 3, or the structural homolog recited, or (2) any modification in the expression regulatory region of the glutamine synthetase gene of SEQ ID NO: 3,

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or the structural homolog recited, to increase enzymatic activity. However, the specification provides no information with regard to additional methods to increase expression of a gene or enzymatic activity, such as the identity and structure of any chemical/protein which would induce transcription, or the specific structural modifications required in the regulatory region of a gene to increase expression such that the specific enzymatic levels/ratios recited can be achieved. In view of the fact that neither the specification nor the art provide any guidance as to the structural modifications and/or compounds which would result in the recited genes to express the corresponding enzymes at the recited enzymatic activity levels, one of skill in the art would have to go through the burden of undue experimentation to determine (1) all the structural modifications in the gene of SEQ ID NO: 1, or a structural homolog as recited, which would result in a glutaminase activity of 0.1 or 0.01 U/mg protein, (2) all the structural modifications in the regulatory gene of SEQ ID NO: 3, or a structural homolog as recited, which would result in a glutamine synthetase activity that is double that of glutaminase, or (3) all the compounds which would enhance transcription of any glutamine synthetase gene that hybridize under the conditions recited to the gene of SEQ ID NO: 3 such that the enzymatic activity of the protein encoded by said gene is double that of glutaminase.

The claims also require an extremely large genus of structural homologs of the genes of SEQ ID NO: 1 and 3 which hybridize under the recited conditions to the nucleic acids of SEQ ID NO: 1 and 3. A calculation of the  $T_m$  of the polynucleotides recited in claims 1, 5, 16 shows that under the hybridization conditions recited, the recited polynucleotides can be approximately 69.8% sequence identical to the polynucleotides of SEQ ID NO: 1 or 3. Using the well known equation of Meinkoth and Wahl (Current Protocols in Molecular Biology, Hybridization Analysis of DNA Blots, pages 2.10.8-2.10.11, 1993),  $T_m = 81.5\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} + 16.6 \times \log_{10}[\text{Na}^+] + 0.41 \times (\% \text{GC}) - .61 \times (\% \text{form}) - 500/L$ , the corresponding  $T_m$  for the polynucleotides recited is approximately  $90.2\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$  assuming a G+C content of 50% and neglecting the term  $500/L$  since  $L$  (length of polynucleotide) is over 2000 nucleotides ( $90.2\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} = 81.5 + 16.6 \times \log_{10}[3.9/20]$



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$+0.41 \times (\%50) - .61 (\% \text{form} = 0)$ ; for 20xSSC the molar concentration of  $\text{Na}^+$  is 3.9). As known in the art,  $T_m$  is reduced by approximately 1 °C for each 1% mismatching, therefore under the conditions recited (1xSSC and 60 °C), a wash at 60 °C is equivalent to approximately 30.2% mismatching ( $30.2\% = 90.2^\circ\text{C} - 60^\circ\text{C}$ ). This level of mismatching amounts to 635-755 nucleotides which can be modified ( $635 = 0.302 \times 2100$ ;  $755 = 0.302 \times 2500$ ) within SEQ ID NO: 1 and 3. The total number of variants of a polynucleotide having a specific sequence identity can be calculated from the formula  $N! \times 3^A / (N-A)! \times A!$ , where N is the length in nucleotides of the reference polynucleotide and A is the number of allowed substitutions for a specific % identity. Thus, for a variant of the polynucleotide of SEQ ID NO: 1 having 69.8% sequence identity to SEQ ID NO: 1, the total number of variants to be tested is  $2100! \times 3^{635} / (2100 - 635)! \times 635!$  (SEQ ID NO: 1 has 2100 nucleotides) or  $1.58 \times 10^{860}$  variants. The number of variants to be tested for a homolog of the polynucleotide of SEQ ID NO: 3 as recited is even greater since SEQ ID NO: 3 has 2500 nucleotides. In addition to the fact that the claims encompass an extremely large genus of polynucleotides, it is noted that the genus of polynucleotides recited can potentially encompass polynucleotides encoding proteins having little or no structural homology to the polypeptides of SEQ ID NO: 2 or 4 since the 635-755 mismatches in the polynucleotides of SEQ ID NO: 1 or 3 can potentially alter all/most codons.

As previously indicated in the Non Final action mailed on 9/12/2006, neither the specification nor the art provides any teaching or guidance as to a structure/function correlation which would allow one of skill in the art to envision the structure of any nucleic acid encoding a glutaminase or a glutamine synthetase. The specification is also silent with regard to the structural elements in the polynucleotides of SEQ ID NO: 1 or 3 which are essential in any variant to encode a glutaminase or a glutamine synthetase. The art as extensively discussed in the Non Final action clearly teaches the unpredictability of the art in regard to determining function based solely on structural homology. Thus, while the claims require an extremely large genus of nucleic acids, the specification is completely silent with regard to the structural

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features of those species most likely to encode proteins having the recited enzymatic activity. While enablement is not precluded by the necessity for routine screening, if a large amount of screening is required, as is the case herein, the specification must provide a reasonable amount of guidance with respect to the direction in which the experimentation should proceed. Such guidance has **not** been provided in the instant specification. Therefore, for the reasons extensively discussed in the Non Final action mailed on 9/12/2006, and those set forth above, one cannot reasonably conclude that the full scope of the claimed invention is enabled by the teachings of the specification and those of the prior art.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

11. The text of those sections of Title 35, U.S. Code not included in this action can be found in a prior Office action.
12. Claims 1, 5, 7 remain rejected and claims 4, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Nakamura et al. (EP 1229121 A2 published 8/7/2002; cited in the IDS) in view of Pompejus et al. (WO 01/00843, published 1/4/2001; cited in the IDS) and further in view of Duran et al. (Microbiology 141:2883-2889, 1995).
13. This rejection has been extensively discussed in the Non Final action mailed on 9/12/2006. However, the subject matter of previously presented claims 3 and amended claim 4 was not included in this rejection as previously stated. Upon further consideration, the invention of previously presented claim 3 and amended claim 4 is considered obvious over the instant references for the following reasons.
14. Nakamura et al. teach a method for producing L-glutamine by fermentation of an L-glutamine producing *C. glutamicum* cell, wherein said cell has been modified to increase the intracellular concentration of glutamine synthetase by increasing the copy number of the *glnA* gene of *C. glutamicum* (encodes glutamine synthetase; Example 1, Table 1, strain AJ12418/pGS). Nakamura et al. also teach a method for production of L-glutamine and suppression of L-glutamic acid as a by-product (paragraph

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[005]-[006]). Nakamura et al. do not teach a method for producing L-glutamine wherein glutaminase activity is reduced. Duran et al. teach that glutaminase degrades glutamine to yield glutamate and ammonium (page 2884, left column, first full paragraph) and disclose a mutant *R. etli* (LM16) wherein the chromosomal glutaminase gene is disrupted by Tn5 mutagenesis (Page 2884, Methods, Strains and plasmid). The reference also teaches that LM16 produces more glutamine than glutamate when cultured with different substrates (page 2886, Table 1). As shown in Table 1, the amount of glutamine produced varies from 53X (49/0.9) to 2X (0.8/0.4) more glutamine in the glutaminase deficient mutant LM16 as compared to the wild type *R. etli*. Duran et al. do not teach a *C. glutamicum* or coryneform bacterium deficient in glutaminase. Pompejus et al. teach *C. glutamicum* genes encoding glutaminase and glutamine synthetase (Table 1, page 56, Glutamate and Glutamine metabolism, RXA00335 and RXN03176; SEQ ID NO: 97-98 (glutamine synthetase) and SEQ ID NO: 101-102 (glutaminase)). The glutaminase gene of Pompejus et al. (SEQ ID NO: 101 in Pompejus et al.) is 99% sequence identical to nucleotides 827-1687 of SEQ ID NO: 1 (99% =  $851 \times 100 / 861$ ; see attached alignment), thus it would be expected that the glutaminase gene of Pompejus et al. would hybridize to the polynucleotide of SEQ ID NO: 1 of the instant application at the conditions recited. The glutamine synthetase gene of Pompejus et al. (SEQ ID NO: 97 in Pompejus et al.) is 99.5% sequence identical to the polynucleotide of SEQ ID NO: 3 (99.5% =  $1547 \times 100 / 1554$ ; see attached alignment), thus it would be expected that the glutamine synthetase gene of Pompejus et al. would hybridize to the polynucleotide of SEQ ID NO: 3 of the instant application at the conditions recited. Pompejus et al. also teach that the disclosed *C. glutamicum* genes can be used for the modulation of production of amino acids (page 11, lines 20-25) and that glutamine is used in both pharmaceutical and cosmetics industries (page 13, lines 17-19). Pompejus et al. do not teach a mutant coryneform bacterium wherein the glutaminase activity in said bacterium has been reduced and the glutamine synthetase activity has been enhanced.

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Claims 1, 4, 5, 7, 13-17 and 19 are directed in part to a coryneform bacterium that produces L-glutamine modified such that (1) the glutaminase activity of said bacterium is reduced by disrupting the glutaminase gene on the chromosome, and the glutamine synthetase activity in said bacterium is increased by increasing the copy number of the gene encoding said glutamine synthetase or by placing said gene under the control of the lac, trp, or trc promoter, wherein the glutaminase gene to be disrupted hybridizes under the stringent conditions recited to the polynucleotide of SEQ ID NO: 1 and the glutamine synthetase gene hybridizes under the stringent conditions recited to the polynucleotide of SEQ ID NO: 3, wherein the glutamine synthetase activity in said bacterium is at least double that of the glutaminase activity, and wherein said glutaminase activity is 0.01 U/mg protein or less.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify a *C. glutamicum* cell that comprises the *C. glutamicum* glutaminase gene of Pompejus et al. by (1) deleting all or most of the coding region of the glutaminase gene, and (2) increasing the expression of the *C. glutamicum* glutamine synthetase gene of Pompejus et al. either by increasing its copy number or by placing said gene under the control of the lac, trp, or trc promoters. A person of ordinary skill in the art is motivated to construct such *C. glutamicum* cell in view of the fact that (1) Duran et al. teach an increase in L-glutamine production when the glutaminase gene is disrupted, (2) Pompejus et al. teach that L-glutamine is a chemical used in the pharmaceutical and cosmetics industries, (3) Duran et al. teach that glutaminase degrades L-glutamine to glutamate, (4) Nakamura et al. teach a method for the production of L-glutamine where a reduction in the production of L-glutamic acid is desired, (5) Nakamura et al. teach that increasing glutamine synthetase activity results in an increase in L-glutamine production, and (6) the use of strong heterologous promoters allows for controlled expression of the protein of interest as they require the presence of inducers for expression to occur (e.g., lactose and tryptophan).

One of ordinary skill in the art has a reasonable expectation of success at modifying such *C. glutamicum* cell in view of the fact that Pompejus et al. teach the *C. glutamicum* glutaminase and

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glutamine synthetase genes, inactivation of genes by deletion if the sequence of the target gene is known is well known and widely practiced in the art, Nakamura et al. teach increased expression of the glutamine synthetase gene for increased L-glutamine production in *C. glutamicum*, Duran et al. teach that inactivation of the glutaminase gene results in increased L-glutamine production, and increased expression by increasing the copy number of the gene of interest and the use of lac, trc, or trp promoters is well known in the art. In the absence evidence to the contrary, if no additional sources of glutaminase activity are present, a deletion of the glutaminase gene wherein most or all of the coding region is removed would result in no glutaminase activity (i.e., 0 U/mg protein). If the glutaminase activity is 0 U/mg protein, then the glutamine synthetase activity would be expected to be at least double that of glutaminase. Therefore, the invention as a whole would have been prima facie obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made.

### ***Conclusion***

15. No claim is in condition for allowance.
16. Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).
17. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Delia M. Ramirez whose telephone number is (571) 272-0938. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday from 8:30 AM to 5:00 PM. If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Dr. Ponnathapura Achutamurthy can be reached on (571)

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272-0928. Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (571) 272-1600.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'DL' with a stylized flourish.

Delia M. Ramirez, Ph.D.  
Primary Patent Examiner  
Art Unit 1652

DR  
February 28, 2007

	RESULT 5
	AA7F1803
ID	AA7F1803 standard; DNA; 861 BP.
AC	AA7F1803;
XX	
DT	30-APR-2001 (first entry)
DE	Corynebacterium glutamicum MP protein nucleotide sequence SEQ ID NO.101.
XX	
KM	Corynebacterium glutamicum; metabolic pathway protein; MP protein; fine chemical production; microorganism; organic acid; nucleoside; nonproteino-genic amino acid; purine base; pyrimidine base; nucleotide; lipid; saturated fatty acid; unsaturated fatty acid; dhol; vitamin; carbohydrate; aromatic compound; cofactor; polyketide; enzyme; ds.
OS	Corynebacterium glutamicum.
XX	
PN	MO200100843-A2.
XX	
PD	04-JAN-2001.
XX	
PF	23-JUN-2000; 2000MO-IB000923.
PR	25-JUN-1999; 99US-0141031P.
PR	01-JUL-1999; 99DE-01030476.
PR	02-JUL-1999; 99US-0142101P.
PR	08-JUL-1999; 99DE-01031415.
PR	08-OCT-1999; 99DE-01031418.
PR	08-JUL-1999; 99DE-01031419.
PR	08-JUL-1999; 99DE-01031419.

PR	08-JUL-1999;	99DE-01031420.
PR	08-JUL-1999;	99DE-01031424.
PR	08-JUL-1999;	99DE-01031428.
PR	08-JUL-1999;	99DE-01031434.
PR	08-JUL-1999;	99DE-01031435.
PR	08-JUL-1999;	99DE-01031443.
PR	08-JUL-1999;	99DE-01031453.
PR	08-JUL-1999;	99DE-01031457.
PR	08-JUL-1999;	99DE-01031465.
PR	08-JUL-1999;	99DE-01031478.
PR	08-JUL-1999;	99DE-01031510.
PR	08-JUL-1999;	99DE-01031541.
PR	08-JUL-1999;	99DE-01031573.
PR	08-JUL-1999;	99DE-01031592.
PR	08-JUL-1999;	99DE-01031612.
PR	08-JUL-1999;	99DE-01031634.
PR	08-JUL-1999;	99DE-01031636.
PR	09-JUL-1999;	99DE-01032125.
PR	09-JUL-1999;	99DE-01032126.
PR	09-JUL-1999;	99DE-01032130.
PR	09-JUL-1999;	99DE-01032186.
PR	09-JUL-1999;	99DE-01032206.
PR	09-JUL-1999;	99DE-01032227.
PR	09-JUL-1999;	99DE-01032228.
PR	09-JUL-1999;	99DE-01032229.
PR	14-JUL-1999;	99DE-01032230.
PR	14-JUL-1999;	99DE-01032322.
PR	14-JUL-1999;	99DE-01032326.
PR	14-JUL-1999;	99DE-01032328.
PR	14-JUL-1999;	99DE-01033004.
PR	14-JUL-1999;	99DE-01033005.
PR	14-JUL-1999;	99DE-01033006.
PR	12-AUG-1999;	99DS-0148613P.
PR	27-AUG-1999;	99DS-01040764.
PR	27-AUG-1999;	99DE-01040765.
PR	27-AUG-1999;	99DE-01040766.
PR	27-AUG-1999;	99DE-01040832.
PR	31-AUG-1999;	99DE-01041378.
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PR	31-AUG-1999;	99DE-01041380.
PR	31-AUG-1999;	99DE-01041394.
PR	31-AUG-1999;	99DE-01041396.
PR	03-SEP-1999;	99DE-01042076.
PR	03-SEP-1999;	99DE-01042077.
PR	03-SEP-1999;	99DE-01042079.
PR	03-SEP-1999;	99DE-01042086.
PR	03-SEP-1999;	99DE-01042087.
PR	03-SEP-1999;	99DE-01042088.
PR	03-SEP-1999;	99DE-01042095.
PR	03-SEP-1999;	99DE-01042124.
PR	03-SEP-1999;	99DE-01042129.
PR	09-MAR-2000;	2000US-0187970P.
XX		
PA	(BADI ) BASF AG.	
XX		
XX	Pompejus M., Kroegeer B, Schroeder H, Zelder O, Haberhauer G;	

Seq ID NO: 1

DR MP1: 2001-137957/14.  
XX P-PSDB: AAB79684.  
PT Nucleic acid from Corynebacterium glutamicum encoding metabolic pathway  
PT proteins, useful for producing fine chemicals in microorganisms,  
PT including organic acids, nonproteinogenic amino acids, and purine and  
PT pyrimidine bases.  
XX  
XX Claim 3: Page 314-315; 1737BP; English.  
CC AAF71753 to AAF72330 encode the Corynebacterium glutamicum metabolic  
CC pathway (MP) proteins given in AAB79634 to AAB80211. The C. glutamicum MP  
CC nucleic acids are useful for the production of fine chemicals in  
CC microorganisms, including organic acids, nonproteinogenic amino acids,  
CC purine and pyrimidine bases, nucleosides, nucleotides, lipids, saturated  
CC and unsaturated fatty acids, diols, carbohydrates, aromatic compounds,  
CC vitamins, cofactors, polyketides and enzymes  
XX  
XX Sequence 861 BP; 199 A; 309 C; 205 G; 148 T; 0 U; 0 Other:  
SO  
Query Match 40.2%; Score 845; DB 4; Length 861;  
Best Local Similarity 98.8%; Pred. No. 3,4e-214;  
Matches 851; Conservative 0; Mismatches 10; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
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QY 887 CTGTGACCGTTAAACGACACATCTACAGCGCGGATGACGACATCATTCACCATG 946  
DB 61 CTGTGACCGTTAAACGACACATCTACAGCGCGGATGACGACATCATTCACCATG 120  
QY 947 CAAAGTATTTCCAGCCCTTGGCTGACGACCTGCAAGATGCGGCTTTGATGAG 1006  
DB 121 CAAAGTATTTCCAGCCCTTGGCTGACGACCTGCAAGATGCGGCTTTGATGAG 180  
QY 1007 GTCTGTCATCCGTGCGCTTGGACACCTCCGCTGAGAGGCTTCAACGAACTTTCCCTGAC 1066  
DB 181 GTCTGTCATCCGTGCGCTTGGACAGCTCCCGTGAAGGCTTCAACGAACTTTCCCTGAC 240  
QY 1067 GCGGAAACCGCCCATGAACCCCATGATCAAGCGCGCGGATGCGCATCAACCAAGTG 1126  
DB 241 GCGGAAACCGCCCATGAACCCCATGATCAAGCGCGCGGATGCGCATCAACCAAGTG 300  
QY 1127 ATCAAGCGCTCCGACTCCACCTGGAAGACCGAGTGGAAAAATCCGACATCTTCTCT 1186  
DB 301 ATCAAGCGCTCCGACTCCACCTGGAAGACCGAGTGGAAAAATCCGACATCTTCTCT 360  
QY 1187 GAACCTGTCGAGCGGAACCTCAACATGACCGCGTGTCTTGGCGAATCCGAACTGCGCGGC 1246  
DB 361 GAACCTGTCGAGCGGAACCTCAACATGACCGCGTGTCTTGGCGAATCCGAACTGCGCGGC 420  
QY 1247 GCGGACCGGACCTCTCATTCGCGCAATGCTGCGGACATAATGCGCTCATCGAAGGAA 1306  
DB 421 GCGGACCGGACCTCTCATTCGCGCAATGCTGCGGACATAATGCGCTCATCGAAGGAA 480  
QY 1307 GCCCAGACGCGCTCTCAAGCTCAACGCTGCAATGTCGCAATCAAGTAAACAGCGCGAC 1366

DB 481 GCCCAGACGCGCTCTCAAGCTCAACGCTGCAATGTCGCAATCAAGTAAACAGCGCGAC 540  
QY 1367 CTGCGACGATATACCCGCAACGCTCGCGCGCGGAGACGCAACCAATTACCGCAAGAG 1426  
DB 541 CTGCGACGATATACCCGCAACGCTCGCGCGCGGAGACGCAACCAATTACCGCAAGAG 600  
QY 1427 CTCTCGACGCGCGCGCTCTGCGGCTCAACCTCTCCGTCATGCTTCAAGAGCATGTAC 1486  
DB 601 CTCTCGACGCGCGCGCTCTGCGGCTCAACCTCTCCGTCATGCTTCAAGAGCATGTAC 660  
QY 1487 GACGAGGAGGAGGAGTGGCTCTTCAACCGTACGATCCCGGAAATGAGAGTGCAGGAC 1546  
DB 661 GACGAGGAGGAGGAGTGGCTCTTCAACCGTACGATCCCGGAAATGAGAGTGCAGGAC 720  
QY 1547 GAACTCATGCGGATTTGCGAGGATGAGTGGGAGATGCGCAATTTTCCGACGCTGAAAC 1606  
DB 721 GAACTCATGCGGATTTGCGAGGATGAGTGGGAGATGCGCAATTTTCCGACGCTGAAAC 780  
QY 1607 CCCAAAGGCAACAGCGTGGCGGCGGTAAATATTCGAAACAGCTTTCCGACGATGCGC 1666  
DB 781 CCCAAAGGCAACAGCGTGGCGGCGGTAAATATTCGAAACAGCTTTCCGACGATGCGC 840  
QY 1667 CTCACCTTATGTCACCGAG 1687  
DB 841 CTCACCTTATGTCACCGAG 861  
RESULT 6  
AA71804  
ID AAF71804 standard; DNA; 861 BP.  
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XX AAF71804;  
DT 30-APR-2001 (first entry)  
XX  
XX Corynebacterium glutamicum MP protein nucleotide sequence SEQ ID NO:103.  
DE  
XX  
KW Corynebacterium glutamicum; metabolic pathway protein; MP protein;  
KW fine chemical production; microorganism; organic acid; nucleoside;  
KW nonproteinogenic amino acid; purine base; pyrimidine base; nucleotide;  
KW lipid; saturated fatty acid; unsaturated fatty acid; diol; vitamin;  
KW carbohydrate; aromatic compound; cofactor; polyketide; enzyme; ds.  
XX  
OS Corynebacterium glutamicum.  
XX  
XX  
XX MO200100843-A2.  
PD  
XX  
PD 04-JUN-2001.  
PP  
XX  
PP 23-JUN-2000; 2000MO-1B000923.  
XX  
XX  
XX 25-JUN-1999; 99US-0141031P.  
PR 01-JUL-1999; 99DE-01030476.  
PR 02-JUL-1999; 99US-0142101P.  
PR 08-JUL-1999; 99DE-01031415.  
PR 08-JUL-1999; 99DE-01031418.



Db 250056 GAGGAGCTGATTCATTCACAGGACCAACTCCCTGGAAGATCCCTGAAGGACTG 250115

QY 2161 CAGGAGACACCCGACTTCTCAACCAAGTGTGAGCTCTTCAACGAGATCTCATCGAGCG 2220

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QY 2221 TACATCCAGTACAGTACGACGACGAGATCTCCCAAGTGTGAGCTCTTCAACGAGATCTCATCGAGCG 2280

Db 250176 TACATCCAGTACAGTACGACGACGAGATCTCCCAAGTGTGAGCTCTTCAACGAGATCTCATCGAGCG 250235

QY 2281 GAATTCGAATTCGATTCGAGCTGCTAATTCATCTAGCTACGAGATGAGGAAACCCCTG 2340

Db 250236 GAATTCGAATTCGATTCGAGCTGCTAATTCATCTAGCTACGAGATGAGGAAACCCCTG 250295

QY 2341 AATTCCTCATTCGATTCGAGGAGGCTTCTTTTACATTCACCTTAAGGAAAGGCGC 2400

Db 250296 AATTCCTCATTCGATTCGAGGAGGCTTCTTTTACATTCACCTTAAGGAAAGGCGC 250355

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QY 2461 TCAGTTCAATGCAACTACATCGAGACAGTGAAGCGTTCC 2500

Db 250416 TCAGTTCAATGCAACTACATCGAGACAGTGAAGCGTTCC 250455

RESULT 3

AAF71801

ID AAF71801 standard; DNA; 1554 BP.

XX AAF71801;

AC 30-APR-2001 (first entry)

DT 30-APR-2001 (first entry)

XX Corynebacterium glutamicum MP protein nucleotide sequence SEQ ID NO:97

DB Corynebacterium glutamicum; metabolic pathway protein; MP protein;

XX fine chemical production; microorganism; organic acid; nucleoside;

KM nonproteinogenic amino acid; purine base; pyrimidine base; nucleotide;

KM lipid; saturated fatty acid; unsaturated fatty acid; diol; vitamin;

KM carbohydrate; aromatic compound; cofactor; polypeptide; enzyme; ds.

XX Corynebacterium glutamicum.

OS

XX MO200100843-A2.

XX 04-JAN-2001.

PD 23-JUN-2000; 2000MO-1B000923.

XX 25-JUN-1999; 99US-01041031P.

PR 01-JUL-1999; 99DE-01030476.

PR 02-JUL-1999; 99US-01042101P.

PR 08-JUL-1999; 99DE-01031415.

PR 08-JUL-1999; 99DE-01031418.

PR 08-JUL-1999; 99DE-01031419.

PR 08-JUL-1999; 99DE-01031420.

PR 08-JUL-1999; 99DE-01031424.

PR 08-JUL-1999; 99DE-01031428.

PR 08-JUL-1999; 99DE-01031434.

PR 08-JUL-1999; 99DE-01031435.

PR 08-JUL-1999; 99DE-01031443.

PR 08-JUL-1999; 99DE-01031453.

PR 08-JUL-1999; 99DE-01031457.

PR 08-JUL-1999; 99DE-01031465.

PR 08-JUL-1999; 99DE-01031478.

PR 08-JUL-1999; 99DE-01031510.

PR 08-JUL-1999; 99DE-01031541.

PR 08-JUL-1999; 99DE-01031573.

PR 08-JUL-1999; 99DE-01031592.

PR 08-JUL-1999; 99DE-01031632.

PR 08-JUL-1999; 99DE-01031634.

PR 08-JUL-1999; 99DE-01031636.

PR 08-JUL-1999; 99DE-01032125.

PR 08-JUL-1999; 99DE-01032126.

PR 08-JUL-1999; 99DE-01032130.

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PR 08-JUL-1999; 99DE-01032230.

PR 08-JUL-1999; 99DE-01032922.

PR 08-JUL-1999; 99DE-01032926.

PR 08-JUL-1999; 99DE-01032928.

PR 08-JUL-1999; 99DE-01033004.

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PR 08-JUL-1999; 99US-01048613P.

PR 08-JUL-1999; 99DE-01040764.

PR 08-JUL-1999; 99DE-01040765.

PR 08-JUL-1999; 99DE-01040766.

PR 08-JUL-1999; 99DE-01040832.

PR 08-JUL-1999; 99DE-01041378.

PR 08-JUL-1999; 99DE-01041379.

PR 08-JUL-1999; 99DE-01041380.

PR 08-JUL-1999; 99DE-01041394.

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PR 08-JUL-1999; 99DE-01042076.

PR 08-JUL-1999; 99DE-01042077.

PR 08-JUL-1999; 99DE-01042079.

PR 08-JUL-1999; 99DE-01042086.

PR 08-JUL-1999; 99DE-01042087.

PR 08-JUL-1999; 99DE-01042088.

PR 08-JUL-1999; 99DE-01042095.

PR 08-JUL-1999; 99DE-01042124.

Seq ID NO: 3

820 ID 00:3

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PR 03-SEP-1999; 99DE-01042129.
PR 09-MAR-2000; 2000US-0187970P.
XX
XX (BADI) BASF AG.
XX
XX Pompejus M, Kroegeer B, Schroeder H, Zelder O, Haberer G;
XX WPI, 2001-137957/14.
XX DR P-PSDB; AAB79682.
XX
XX Nucleic acids from Corynebacterium glutamicum encoding metabolic pathway
XX PT proteins, useful for producing fine chemicals in microorganisms,
XX including organic acids, nonproteinogenic amino acids, and purine and
XX PT pyrimidine bases.
XX
XX Claim 3; Page 301-303; 1737p; English.
XX
XX AAF1753 to AAF7230 encode the Corynebacterium glutamicum metabolic
XX pathway (MP) proteins given in AAB79634 to AAB80211. The C. glutamicum MP
XX nucleic acids are useful for the production of fine chemicals in
XX microorganisms, including organic acids, nonproteinogenic amino acids,
XX CC purine and pyrimidine bases, nucleosides, nucleotides, lipids, saturated
XX CC and unsaturated fatty acids, diols, carbohydrates, aromatic compounds,
XX CC vitamins, cofactors, polypeptides and enzymes
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Matches 1547; Conservative 0; Mismatches 7; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
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DB 61 TACAATAAACCGTTCCAGCCATGTCAATGAGAGTCAACCGTGGCGTTTGAACCCCGCA 120
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QY 1494 AGCTTCGGGCTTGGCTTGAAGGTTTCAACGAGAGGCTGGGCAAGAGAAAT 1553
DB 721 AGCTTCGGGCTTGGCTTGAAGGTTTCAACGAGAGGCTGGGCAAGAGAAAT 780
QY 1554 CAATCAACGCTTCAACACATGCTCAACGCGGACAGTAGATACAGACTTCAATACAT 1613
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QY 1614 CATCAAGAACACCGCTGCTGCTCAACGCGGACAGTAGATACAGACTTCAATACAT 1673
DB 841 CATCAAGAACACCGCTGCTGCTCAACGCGGACAGTAGATACAGACTTCAATACAT 900
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QY 1734 CTTTCAAGATGATTCGGCTACAGAGGCTGCTGCAATCCCGGCTACATATGCGCG 1793
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QY 1794 CATCTGACACACGCAAGGCGCTGTTCTGGAGTTCAACACGCAACCTGAACTCTTACA 1853
DB 1021 CATCTGACACACGCAAGGCGCTGTTCTGGAGTTCAACACGCAACCTGAACTCTTACA 1080
QY 1854 CCGTCTGTTTCAAGGCTTTCAGGCTTCAATCAACTGATGTAATCAAGGCAACGTTTC 1913
DB 1081 CCGTCTGTTTCAAGGCTTTCAGGCTTCAATCAACTGATGTAATCAAGGCAACGTTTC 1140
QY 1914 CGCTGCTGTGTATCCCAATCAACGATCCCAACCAAGCAAGGCAAGCTGAAATTCG 1973
DB 1141 CGCTGCTGTGTATCCCAATCAACGATCCCAACCAAGCAAGGCAAGCTGAAATTCG 1200
QY 1974 CGCTTCAGACCATCAAGGCAACCATACCTGAGCTTTCGAGAGTATGATGAGCGGCT 2033
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QY 2034 CGAGGATCAAGAACCGGATCGAGCCAGAGCTCCAGTGGACAAAGGACCTCTAGAACT 2093  
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 QY 2094 GCGACGAGAGAGACTGTCATTCATTCACAGGACCAACTCTCCCTGGAAGCATCCCTGAA 2153  
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 QY 2154 GGCATCTGACGAGAGACCGGACTCTTCACCGAGTCTGACGCTTCACCGAGATCTCAT 2213  
 DB 1381 GGCATCTGACGAGAGACCGGACTCTTCACCGAGTCTGACGCTTCACCGAGATCTCAT 1440  
 QY 2214 CGAGGCTTACATTCAGTACAGTACGAGATCTCCGAGTCCCTGCGCCAC 2273  
 DB 1441 CGAGGCTTACATTCAGTACAGTACGAGATCTCCGAGTCCCTGCGCCAC 1500  
 QY 2274 CCGGAGAGATTGCTGATCTGATCTGATCTGATCTGATCTGATCTGATCTGATCTGAT 2327  
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RESULT 4

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 ID AD573713 standard; DNA; 1434 BP.

AC AD573713;

DT 02-DEC-2004 (first entry)

DE B. lactofermentum glnA gene nucleotide sequence.

KW Corynebacterium bacterium; L-arginine; L-lysine; glutamine synthetase;

KW glutamine synthetase adenyllyltransferase;

KW nitrogen metabolism regulation protein; arginine repressor; fermentation;

KW pharmaceutical; animal feed; glnA; gene; ds.

OS Corynebacterium glutamicum.

FN Key Location/Qualifiers

FT CDS 1..1434

FT /\*tag= a

FT /product= "glutamine synthetase"

FT /gene= "glnA"

FT /note= "bacterial start codon GTG"

PN EP1460128-A1.

PD 22-SEP-2004.

PF 02-MAR-2004; 2004EP-00004888.

PR 03-MAR-2003; 2003JP-00056129.

XX (AJIN ) AJINMOTO CO INC.

PA Matsuzaki Y, Nakamura J, Hashiguchi K;

XX

PI

File ID No: 2

Db 301 ARYYIGGILHHAGAVLAFTNATLNSYHLYVGEAPINLYVSQNRNSAARIPITGSNPK 360  
Qy 361 AKRIERAPPSCNPYIGFAAMWMACTGCKNRIEHPANVDKLYELPEPEAASIPQAPT 420  
Db 361 AKRIERAPPSCNPYIGFAAMWMACTGCKNRIEHPANVDKLYELPEPEAASIPQAPT 420  
Qy 421 SLEASLKALQEDTDFLTESVFTEDLIEAYIOKXKNEISPVRLRPPGFELFYDC 477  
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ID AAB79682 standard; protein: 477 AA.  
AC AAB79682;  
XX 30-APR-2001 (first entry)  
DE Corynebacterium glutamicum MP protein sequence SEQ ID NO:98.  
XX Corynebacterium glutamicum; metabolic pathway protein; MP protein;  
KW fine chemical production; microorganism; organic acid; nucleoside;  
KW nonproteogenic amino acid; purine base; pyrimidine base; nucleotide;  
KW lipid; saturated fatty acid; unsaturated fatty acid; diol; vitamin;  
KW carbohydrate; aromatic compound; cofactor; polypeptide; enzyme.  
XX  
OS Corynebacterium glutamicum.  
FN MO200100843-A2.  
PD 04-JAN-2001.  
XX  
PF 23-JUN-2000; 2000MO-1B000923.  
XX 25-JUN-1999; 99US-0141031P.  
PR 01-JUL-1999; 99DE-01030476.  
PR 02-JUL-1999; 99US-0142101P.  
PR 08-JUL-1999; 99DE-01031415.  
PR 08-JUL-1999; 99DE-01031418.  
PR 08-JUL-1999; 99DE-01031419.  
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PR 08-JUL-1999; 99DE-01031453.  
PR 08-JUL-1999; 99DE-01031457.  
PR 08-JUL-1999; 99DE-01031465.  
PR 08-JUL-1999; 99DE-01031478.  
PR 08-JUL-1999; 99DE-01031510.  
PR 08-JUL-1999; 99DE-01031541.  
PR 08-JUL-1999; 99DE-01031573.  
PR 08-JUL-1999; 99DE-01031592.  
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PR 09-JUL-1999; 99DE-01032125.  
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PR 09-JUL-1999; 99DE-01032230.  
PR 14-JUL-1999; 99DE-01032322.  
PR 14-JUL-1999; 99DE-01032326.  
PR 14-JUL-1999; 99DE-01032328.  
PR 14-JUL-1999; 99DE-01033004.  
PR 14-JUL-1999; 99DE-01033005.  
PR 14-JUL-1999; 99DE-01033006.  
PR 12-AUG-1999; 99US-0148613P.  
PR 27-AUG-1999; 99DE-01040764.  
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PR 27-AUG-1999; 99DE-01040832.  
PR 31-AUG-1999; 99DE-01041378.  
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PR 31-AUG-1999; 99DE-01041380.  
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PR 31-AUG-1999; 99DE-01041396.  
PR 03-SEP-1999; 99DE-01042076.  
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PR 03-SEP-1999; 99DE-01042079.  
PR 03-SEP-1999; 99DE-01042086.  
PR 03-SEP-1999; 99DE-01042087.  
PR 03-SEP-1999; 99DE-01042088.  
PR 03-SEP-1999; 99DE-01042095.  
PR 03-SEP-1999; 99DE-01042124.  
PR 03-SEP-1999; 99DE-01042129.  
PR 09-MAR-2000; 2000US-0187970P.  
XX  
XX (BAD ) BASF AG.  
XX  
XX Pompejus M, Kroegeer B, Schroeder H, Zeider O, Habernauer G;  
XX WPI: 2001-137957/14.  
XX N-PSDB; AAF71801.  
XX  
XX Nucleic acids from Corynebacterium glutamicum encoding metabolic pathway  
XX proteins, useful for producing fine chemicals in microorganisms,  
XX including organic acids, nonproteogenic amino acids, and purine and  
XX pyrimidine bases.  
XX  
XX Claim 20; Page 303-305; 1737pp; English.  
XX  
XX AAF71753 to AAF72330 encode the Corynebacterium glutamicum metabolic  
XX pathway (MP) proteins given in AAB79634 to AAB80211. The C. glutamicum MP  
XX nucleic acids are useful for the production of fine chemicals in  
XX microorganisms, including organic acids, nonproteogenic amino acids,  
XX purine and pyrimidine bases, nucleosides, nucleotides, lipide, saturated  
XX and unsaturated fatty acids, diols, carbohydrates, aromatic compounds.

see ID 10012

CC vitamins, cofactors, polyketides and enzymes  
XX  
SQ Sequence 477 AA:

Query Match 99.9%; Score 2516; DB 4; Length 477;  
Best Local Similarity 99.8%; Pred. No. 5e-242;  
Matches 476; Conservative 1; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

```
QY 1 VAFETPEELVKIKDENVEFVDVFTDI.PGTQHFSPASFDADTVEGLAFDGSSIRG 60
   |||||||
Db 1 VAFETPEELVKIKDENVEFVDVFTDI.PGTQHFSPASFDADTVEGLAFDGSSIRG 60
   |||||||
QY 61 FTIDESDMNLIPDLGATLIDPPRAKTLNKFVHDPTREAFSRDPRNVARKAEQYLA 120
   |||||||
Db 61 FTIDESDMNLIPDLGATLIDPPRAKTLNKFVHDPTREAFSRDPRNVARKAEQYLA 120
   |||||||
QY 121 STGIADTCNFGAEAFYLPDSVRYSTENNSGFYEVDTEGMMNRKGTNLDGTPMLGAKN 180
   |||||||
Db 121 STGIADTCNFGAEAFYLPDSVRYSTENNSGFYEVDTEGMMNRKGTNLDGTPMLGAKN 180
   |||||||
QY 181 RVKGYFVPVAPYDQTVDRDDWVRNLAAAGFALERFHEVGQGOEINRFNTMLHAADD 240
   |||||||
Db 181 RVKGYFVPVAPYDQTVDRDDWVRNLAAAGFALERFHEVGQGOEINRFNTMLHAADD 240
   |||||||
QY 241 IQTFKYYIKNTARLHGKATFMPKPLAGDNGSGMHAHOSLWKDCKPLFHDSEGYAGLSDI 300
   |||||||
Db 241 IQTFKYYIKNTARLHGKATFMPKPLAGDNGSGMHAHOSLWKDCKPLFHDSEGYAGLSDI 300
   |||||||
QY 301 ARYYIGILHAGAVLAFTNATLNSYHRLVPGFAPINLVYSQRNRSAAVRIPITGSNPK 360
   |||||||
Db 301 ARYYIGILHAGAVLAFTNATLNSYHRLVPGFAPINLVYSQRNRSAAVRIPITGSNPK 360
   |||||||
QY 361 AKRIEFRAPDPSGNPYLGFAAMMMAGLDGIKNRIEHPAVDKDLYELPEEAASIPQAPT 420
   |||||||
Db 361 AKRIEFRAPDPSGNPYLGFAAMMMAGLDGIKNRIEHPAVDKDLYELPEEAASIPQAPT 420
   |||||||
QY 421 SLEASIKALQEDTDFTLSDVFTEDLI.EAYIQYKYDNEISPVRLRPTPOEFELYPDC 477
   |||||||
Db 421 SLEASIKALQEDTDFTLSDVFTEDLI.EAYIQYKYDNEISPVRLRPTPOEFELYPDC 477
   |||||||
```

RESULT 4  
AAG3231  
ID AAG3231 standard; protein; 477 AA.  
XX  
AC AAG3231;  
XX  
DT 26-SEP-2001 (first entry)  
XX  
DE C glutamicum protein fragment SEQ ID NO: 6985.  
XX  
KW Corynebacterium; amino acid synthesis; vitamin; saccharide;  
XX organic acid synthesis.  
XX Corynebacterium glutamicum.  
XX  
PN EP1108790-A2.

DB 181 DRVLAESSELGADRNLSIAHMLRNRYGVIEDAHDAVLTTLQCAIKVTTEDLAVMTATLA 240  
QY 241 AGTHPTTKKLLDARVCRLLTSLVNASAGWDEAGWMLSTVGIIPAKSGVAGGLIGILPQ 300  
DB 241 AGTHPTTKKLLDARVCRLLTSLVNASAGWDEAGWMLSTVGIIPAKSGVAGGLIGILPQ 300  
QY 301 LGIATFSPRLNPKNSVRGVKIFPKQLSDDMGLHLMSTEQVSGHVAVRISITRDGPTTFIOMQ 360  
DB 301 LGIATFSPRLNPKNSVRGVKIFPKQLSDDMGLHLMSTEQVSGHVAVRISITRDGPTTFIOMQ 360  
QY 361 GAMNFSASSELFLAIVEHNEFEGTEVVDLTRVLSFHPVAIRMKEGLKRIKRDAGEVEFVL 420  
DB 361 GAMNFSASSELFLAIVEHNEFEGTEVVDLTRVLSFHPVAIRMKEGLKRIKRDAGEVEFVL 420  
QY 421 DPDDVLPDMFSDGTICKERV 441  
DB 421 DPDDVLPDMFSDGTICKERV 441

RESULT 2

ADD13591  
ID ADD13591 standard; protein; 446 AA.  
XX  
AC ADD13591;  
DT 01-JAN-2004 (first entry)  
XX  
DE C. glutamicum metabolic pathway protein RXA04228.  
XX  
KM metabolic pathway regulation; fine chemical; lysine; nucleotide;  
KW nucleoside; lipid; fatty acid; diol; carbohydrate; aromatic compound;  
KW vitamin; co-factor; enzyme; food; animal feed; cosmetic; pharmaceutical.  
XX  
OS Corynebacterium glutamicum.  
XX  
FH Key Location/Qualifiers  
FT Misc-difference 279 /note= "Optionally substituted with Thr"  
XX  
PN W02003040681-A2.  
XX  
PD 15-MAY-2003.  
XX  
PF 31-OCT-2002; 2002W0-EP012141.  
XX  
PR 05-NOV-2001; 2001DE-01054292.  
XX  
PA (BADI ) BASF AG.  
XX  
PI Zelder O, Pompejus M, Schroeder H, Kroegeer B, Klopprogge C;  
PI Haberer G;  
XX  
DR WPI; 2003-482273/45.  
DR N-PSDB; ADD13590.  
XX  
PT New nucleic acid encoding variant forms of metabolic regulatory proteins,  
PT useful for production of fine chemicals, specifically lysine, in

PT microorganisms.  
XX  
PS Claim 1, SEQ ID NO 158; 328bp; German.  
XX  
CC This invention describes novel Corynebacterium glutamicum  
CC polynucleotides, polypeptides and variants associated with the regulation  
CC of metabolic pathways. The products of the invention are used for  
CC production of fine chemicals, preferably amino acids and specifically  
CC lysine, but more generally nucleotides, nucleosides, lipid, fatty acids,  
CC diols, carbohydrates, aromatic compounds, vitamins, co-factors and  
CC enzymes, useful in the food, animal feed, cosmetic and pharmaceutical  
CC industries. The polynucleotides of the invention, optionally as primers  
CC and probes, can also be used for identification and classification of C.  
CC glutamicum and related species, e.g. for diagnosis, for genomic mapping,  
CC functional or evolutionary studies, gene manipulation and modulation of  
CC metabolic activity. Cells containing the products of the invention may  
CC produce fine chemicals in improved yields, with higher productivity  
CC and/or more efficiently.  
XX  
SQ Sequence 446 AA:

Query Match 98.1%; Score 2200; DB 7; Length 446;  
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2,5e-197;  
Matches 433; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 9 PQLNSTCRVYSKKEITSLDMLTPIPEYLHILDDVRRTTSGELADYIPELKSDADPPL 68  
DB 14 PQLNSTCRVYSKKEITSLDMLTPIPEYLHILDDVRRTTSGELADYIPELKSDADPPL 73  
QY 69 AVALCTVNGHIYSAGDDIEFTWQISIKRPAVALAQECGFDEVASAVALEPSGAFNEL 128  
DB 74 AVALCTVNGHIYSAGDDIEFTWQISIKRPAVALAQECGFDEVASAVALEPSGAFNEL 133  
QY 129 SLDEGRPMNPMINAGAIINQJLNGSDSTYEDRVEKIRHIFSELARELITIDRYLASE 188  
DB 134 SLDEGRPMNPMINAGAIINQJLNGSDSTYEDRVEKIRHIFSELARELITIDRYLASE 193  
QY 189 LAGADRNLSIAHMLRNRYGVIEDAHDAVLTTLQCAIKVTTEDLAVMTATLAAGTHPT 248  
DB 194 LAGADRNLSIAHMLRNRYGVIEDAHDAVLTTLQCAIKVTTEDLAVMTATLAAGTHPT 253  
QY 249 GKLLDARVCRLLTSLVNASAGWDEAGWMLSTVGIIPAKSGVAGGLIGILPQGIATFSP 308  
DB 254 GKLLDARVCRLLTSLVNASAGWDEAGWMLSTVGIIPAKSGVAGGLIGILPQGIATFSP 313  
QY 309 RLNPKNSVRGVKIFPKQLSDDMGLHLMSTEQVSGHVAVRISITRDGPTTFIOMQGANMFSAS 368  
DB 314 RLNPKNSVRGVKIFPKQLSDDMGLHLMSTEQVSGHVAVRISITRDGPTTFIOMQGANMFSAS 373  
QY 369 ESFLAIVEHNEFEGTEVVDLTRVLSFHPVAIRMKEGLKRIKRDAGEVEFVLDPDDVLPD 428  
DB 374 ESFLAIVEHNEFEGTEVVDLTRVLSFHPVAIRMKEGLKRIKRDAGEVEFVLDPDDVLPD 433  
QY 429 FMEFSDGTICKERV 441  
DB 434 FMEFSDGTICKERV 446

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RESULT 3  
AAG92471 ID AAG92471 standard; protein; 543 AA.  
XX AAG92471:  
AC AAG92471:  
XX 26-SEP-2001 (first entry)  
XX C glutamicum protein fragment SEQ ID NO: 6225.  
DE C glutamicum protein fragment SEQ ID NO: 6225.  
XX Corynebacterium; amino acid synthesis; vitamin; saccharide;  
KM organic acid synthesis.  
XX Corynebacterium glutamicum.  
XX EP1108790-A2.  
XX 20-JUN-2001.  
XX 18-DEC-2000; 2000EP-00127688.  
XX 16-DEC-1999; 99JP-00377484.  
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000JP-00159162.  
PR 03-AUG-2000; 2000JP-00280988.  
XX (KYOWA) KYOWA HAKKO KOGYO KK.  
XX Nakagawa S, Mizoguchi H, Ando S, Hayashi M, Ochiai K, Yokoi H;  
PI Tateishi N, Senoh A, Ikeda M, Ozaki A;  
XX MPI; 2001-376931/40.  
DR N-PSDB; AAH67690.  
XX Novel polynucleotides derived from Corynebacterium bacteria, for identifying  
PT mutation point of a gene, measuring expression of a gene, analyzing  
PT expression profile or pattern of a gene and identifying homologous gene.  
XX Claim 17; SEQ ID NO 6225; 246bp + Sequence listing; English.  
XX The present invention provides a number of nucleotide and protein  
CC sequences from the Corynebacterium glutamicum. These  
CC are useful for identifying the mutation point of a gene derived from a  
CC mutant of corynebacterium, measuring expression amount and analyzing  
CC the expression profile or expression pattern of a gene derived from  
CC Corynebacterium, and identifying a homologue of a gene derived from  
CC Corynebacterium. Corynebacterium bacteria are useful for producing amino  
CC acids, nucleic acids, vitamins, saccharides and organic acids,  
CC particularly L-lysine. The present sequence is a protein described in the  
CC exemplification of the invention. Note: The sequence data for this patent  
CC did not form part of the printed specification, but was obtained in  
CC electronic format directly from the European Patent Office  
XX  
SQ Sequence 543 AA;  
Query Match 98.1%; Score 2200; DB 4; Length 543;  
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.4e-197;

Matches 433; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 9 PQLNSTRVYSAKETISLDSMLTMRIPFYHLHLLDVPDITSSGLADYIPELKSDNPPL 68  
DB 111 PQLNSTRVYSAKETISLDSMLTMRIPFYHLHLLDVPDITSSGLADYIPELKSDNPPL 170  
QY 69 AVALCTVNGHIYSAGDDDIETFMOSTISKPFAVALALQECGFDEVSASVALLPESGEAFNEL 128  
DB 171 AVALCTVNGHIYSAGDDDIETFMOSTISKPFAVALALQECGFDEVSASVALLPESGEAFNEL 230  
QY 129 SLGGERPMMNPMINAGAIINOLINGSDSTVEERVEKIRHYFSELAGRELITDRVLAESE 188  
DB 231 SLGGERPMMNPMINAGAIINOLINGSDSTVEERVEKIRHYFSELAGRELITDRVLAESE 290  
QY 189 LAGADRNLSTAHMLRNRYGVIEDAHDAVLTSTLQCAIKVTRRDIAVMTATLAAAGTHPIT 248  
DB 291 LAGADRNLSTAHMLRNRYGVIEDAHDAVLTSTLQCAIKVTRRDIAVMTATLAAAGTHPIT 350  
QY 249 GKILLDARVCRLTTSVNASAGMTDEAGQWSTVGIPANSGVAGLIGILPQLGIATFSP 308  
DB 351 GKILLDARVCRLTTSVNASAGMTDEAGQWSTVGIPANSGVAGLIGILPQLGIATFSP 410  
QY 309 RLNPKGNSVRCVKIFKQLSDMGHLMTSTQVSGHVSITRDGDTTFIOMOGAMNFSAS 368  
DB 411 RLNPKGNSVRCVKIFKQLSDMGHLMTSTQVSGHVSITRDGDTTFIOMOGAMNFSAS 470  
QY 369 ESFLHAIIVHNPEGTIEVVDLTRVLSFHPVAIRMIKEGKIRIDAGEVFILDPDVL 428  
DB 471 ESFLHAIIVHNPEGTIEVVDLTRVLSFHPVAIRMIKEGKIRIDAGEVFILDPDVL 530  
QY 429 FMFSDGTICKERV 441  
DB 531 FMFSDGTICKERV 543  
RESULT 4  
AAB79685 ID AAB79685 standard; protein; 287 AA.  
XX AAB79685:  
XX 30-APR-2001 (first entry)  
XX Corynebacterium glutamicum MP protein sequence SEQ ID NO:104.  
DB Corynebacterium glutamicum; metabolic pathway protein; MP protein;  
XX Corynebacterium glutamicum; metabolic pathway protein; MP protein;  
KM fine chemical production; microorganism; organic acid; nucleoside;  
KM nonproteinogenic amino acid; purine base; pyrimidine base; nucleotide;  
KM lipid; saturated fatty acid; unsaturated fatty acid; diol; vitamin;  
KM carbohydrate; aromatic compound; cofactor; polyketide; enzyme.  
XX Corynebacterium glutamicum.  
XX WO200100843-A2.  
XX 04-JAN-2001.

PF 23-JUN-2000; 200OWO-1B000923.  
XX  
PR 25-JUN-1999; 99US-0141031P.  
PR 01-JUL-1999; 99DE-01030476.  
PR 02-JUL-1999; 99US-0142101P.  
PR 08-JUL-1999; 99DE-01031415.  
PR 08-JUL-1999; 99DE-01031418.  
PR 08-JUL-1999; 99DE-01031419.  
PR 08-JUL-1999; 99DE-01031420.  
PR 08-JUL-1999; 99DE-01031424.  
PR 08-JUL-1999; 99DE-01031428.  
PR 08-JUL-1999; 99DE-01031434.  
PR 08-JUL-1999; 99DE-01031435.  
PR 08-JUL-1999; 99DE-01031443.  
PR 08-JUL-1999; 99DE-01031453.  
PR 08-JUL-1999; 99DE-01031457.  
PR 08-JUL-1999; 99DE-01031465.  
PR 08-JUL-1999; 99DE-01031478.  
PR 08-JUL-1999; 99DE-01031510.  
PR 08-JUL-1999; 99DE-01031541.  
PR 08-JUL-1999; 99DE-01031573.  
PR 08-JUL-1999; 99DE-01031592.  
PR 08-JUL-1999; 99DE-01031632.  
PR 08-JUL-1999; 99DE-01031634.  
PR 08-JUL-1999; 99DE-01031636.  
PR 09-JUL-1999; 99DE-01032125.  
PR 09-JUL-1999; 99DE-01032126.  
PR 09-JUL-1999; 99DE-01032130.  
PR 09-JUL-1999; 99DE-01032186.  
PR 09-JUL-1999; 99DE-01032206.  
PR 09-JUL-1999; 99DE-01032227.  
PR 09-JUL-1999; 99DE-01032228.  
PR 09-JUL-1999; 99DE-01032229.  
PR 09-JUL-1999; 99DE-01032230.  
PR 14-JUL-1999; 99DE-01032922.  
PR 14-JUL-1999; 99DE-01032926.  
PR 14-JUL-1999; 99DE-01032928.  
PR 14-JUL-1999; 99DE-01033004.  
PR 14-JUL-1999; 99DE-01033005.  
PR 14-JUL-1999; 99DE-01033006.  
PR 12-AUG-1999; 99US-0148613P.  
PR 27-AUG-1999; 99DE-01040764.  
PR 27-AUG-1999; 99DE-01040765.  
PR 27-AUG-1999; 99DE-01040766.  
PR 27-AUG-1999; 99DE-01040832.  
PR 31-AUG-1999; 99DE-01041378.  
PR 31-AUG-1999; 99DE-01041379.  
PR 31-AUG-1999; 99DE-01041380.  
PR 31-AUG-1999; 99DE-01041394.  
PR 31-AUG-1999; 99DE-01041396.  
PR 03-SEP-1999; 99DE-01042076.  
PR 03-SEP-1999; 99DE-01042077.  
PR 03-SEP-1999; 99DE-01042079.  
PR 03-SEP-1999; 99DE-01042086.  
PR 03-SEP-1999; 99DE-01042087.  
PR 03-SEP-1999; 99DE-01042088.  
PR 03-SEP-1999; 99DE-01042095.

PR 03-SEP-1999; 99DE-01042214.  
PR 03-SEP-1999; 99DE-01042219.  
PR 09-MAR-2000; 200OUS-0187970P.  
XX  
XX  
PA (BAD1 ) BASF AG.  
XX  
PI Pompeius M, Kroegeer B, Schroeder H, Zeider O, Habernauer G;  
XX  
DR MPI, 2001-137957/14.  
XX N-PSDB; AAF71804.  
XX  
PT Nucleic acids from Corynebacterium glutamicum encoding metabolic pathway  
PT proteins, useful for producing fine chemicals in microorganisms,  
PT including organic acids, nonproteinogenic amino acids, and purine and  
PT pyrimidine bases.  
XX  
PS  
XX Claim 20; Page 318; 1737pp; English.  
CC AAF71753 to AAF72330 encode the Corynebacterium glutamicum metabolic  
CC pathway (MP) proteins given in AAB79634 to AAB80211. The C. glutamicum MP  
CC nucleic acids are useful for the production of fine chemicals in  
CC microorganisms, including organic acids, nonproteinogenic amino acids,  
CC purine and pyrimidine bases, nucleosides, nucleotides, lipids, saturated  
CC and unsaturated fatty acids, diols, carbohydrates, aromatic compounds,  
CC vitamins, cofactors, polyketides and enzymes  
XX  
SQ Sequence 287 AA:

Query Match 64.7%; Score 1452; DB 4; Length 287;  
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2,4e-127;  
Matches 287; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 52 ELADYIPEIKSADNPPLAVALCTVNGHITYSAGDDIEFTMOSISKPPAYALALQECGPE 111  
DB 1 ELADYIPEIKSADNPPLAVALCTVNGHITYSAGDDIEFTMOSISKPPAYALALQECGPE 60  
QY 112 VSASVALPEPSGEAFNEELSDGENRPMNPMINAGAIINOLINGSDSTVEDRVEKIRHFS 171  
DB 61 VSASVALPEPSGEAFNEELSDGENRPMNPMINAGAIINOLINGSDSTVEDRVEKIRHFS 120  
QY 172 ELAGRELTIDRVLAESSELAGADRNLSIAHMLRNYGVIEDBAHDVASTYLOCAIKVTTTD 231  
DB 121 ELAGRELTIDRVLAESSELAGADRNLSIAHMLRNYGVIEDBAHDVASTYLOCAIKVTTTD 180  
QY 232 LAVMTATLAAGCTHRTITGKTLDAVRCRLTISWASAGMYDBAQMISTVGIIPAKSGVAG 291  
DB 181 LAVMTATLAAGCTHRTITGKTLDAVRCRLTISWASAGMYDBAQMISTVGIIPAKSGVAG 240  
QY 292 GLIGILPGQLGATFSPRLPKGNSVKGKIFPOLSDMGHLWSTE 338  
DB 241 GLIGILPGQLGATFSPRLPKGNSVKGKIFPOLSDMGHLWSTE 287

RESULT 5  
AAB79684  
ID AAB79684 standard; protein; 287 AA.  
XX

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